Amendments to the Claims:

1. (currently amended) A method of producing large quantities of baculovirus including

inoculating caterpillar larvae with a baculovirus inoculum;

incubating inoculated caterpillar larvae;

harvesting baculovirus occlusion bodies from the infected caterpillar larvae;

extracting occlusion derived virus from the occlusion bodies;

inoculating a culture of host insect cells with an inoculum of occlusion derived virus;

incubating virus/cell culture; and

harvesting baculovirus from the incubated virus/cell culture, wherein the incubation of the virus/cell culture is for a period of time that enables four or five passages of baculovirus.

2. (canceled)

3. (currently amended) A method of producing large quantities of ~~Baculovirus~~ baculovirus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ~~Baculovirus~~ baculovirus is selected from any one of the following group: *Helicoverpa armigera* SNPV, *Helicoverpa zea* SNPV, *Spodoptera frugiperda* MNPV, *Anticarsia gemmatalis* MNPV, *Autographa californica* MNPV, *Anagrapha falcifera* MNPV, *Lymantria dispar* MNPV, *Bombyx mori* MNPV, *Spodoptera exigua* MNPV, *Trichoplusia ni* MNPV, *Orgyia pseudotsugata* MNPV and *Buzura suppressaria* SNPV.

4. (currently amended) A method of producing large quantities of ~~Baculovirus~~ baculovirus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the baculovirus is a *Helicoverpa armigera* isolate.

5. (currently amended) A method of producing large quantities of ~~Baculovirus~~ baculovirus as claimed in claim 1, wherein there is more than one step of producing baculovirus from larvae in order to produce a suitable amount of occlusion bodies working stock, and the suitable amount of occlusion bodies working stock has approximately 2 x 10^{12} occlusion bodies.

6. (currently amended) A method of producing large quantities of ~~Baculovirus~~ baculovirus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the baculovirus are produced from larvae in an initial step to form an occlusion bodies master stock, the occlusion bodies master stock is then used to provide inoculum for the production of occlusion bodies working stocks.

7. (currently amended) A method of producing large quantities of ~~Baculovirus~~ baculovirus as claimed in claim 1, wherein an ~~occlusion bodies working stock~~ inoculum of extracted occlusion derived virus has approximately $2x10^{12}$ occlusion bodies whereas ~~occlusion bodies master stock~~ the baculovirus inoculum for the initial step has approximately 10^9 occlusion bodies.

8. (currently amended) A method of producing large quantities of ~~Baculovirus~~ baculovirus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the occlusion derived virus (ODV) is inoculated in the cell culture at ~~a relatively high MOI~~ an MOI that can be as low as 2.5 x 10^{10} occlusion bodies to 5 x 10^5 cells per ml.

9. (currently amended) A method of producing large quantities of ~~Baculovirus~~ baculovirus as claimed in claim 1, wherein an inoculum of occlusion derived virus is obtained from as low as $2.5x10^{10}$ occlusion bodies and introduced into a ten ~~litre~~ liter bioreactor containing $5x10^5$ cells per ml, the culture is then progressively scaled up from a 10 ~~litre~~ liter volume (P1) to a 100 ~~litre~~ liter volume (P2), then to a 1,000 ~~litre~~ liter volume (P3) and finally a 10,000 ~~litre~~ liter volume (P4); wherein the 10 ~~litre~~ liter

culture produces approximately 10^7 PFU (Baculovirus) per ml, the 10,000 ~~litre~~ liter culture has an approximate cell density between 1.5-2.0 $x10^9$ cells per ~~litre~~ liter and a $2.5x10^{11}$ OB per ~~litre~~ liter (which is approximately 150 OB per cell) and the OB has a LC50 against heliothis caterpillars of between 0.2-1.0 OB per mm^2.

10. (currently amended) A method of producing large quantities of ~~Baculovirus~~ baculovirus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the occlusion derived virus is extracted using alkali to lyse the occlusion bodies and the resultant viral particles are stabilized in an appropriate buffering media.

11. (currently amended) A method of producing large quantities of ~~Baculovirus~~ baculovirus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the method of extraction includes mixing an alkaline solution with an OB suspension and incubating the mixture for a period of time and at a temperature that separates the viral particles, the ODV are then suspended in a stabilizing media; wherein the ODV is extracted without the use of a trypsin treatment and without the use of serum ~~in the VPM3 media~~.

12. (canceled)